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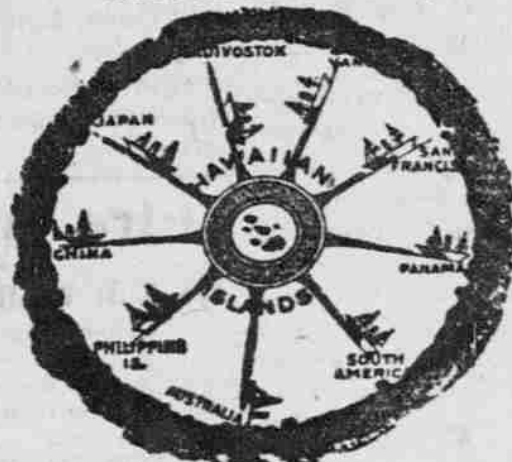
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## LANDS AND LEPROSY

**Memorials Which Go Forward to Congress.**

**Opinions and Arguments of Business Bodies Mailed.**

**Conditions Which Should Affect the Houses of Congress in Their Action.**

Memorials addressed to the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and House which have to do with matters affecting this Territory, were sent forward in the Alameda mail yesterday and will reach their destination at the close of next week. The memorials are those touching upon the leprosy and land questions, and represent the opinions held by the leading bodies of the community.

The memorial on the subject of leprosy is an able paper, drafted by Mr. W. O. Smith on the eve of his departure for the Capitol, he having before that time drawn up the paper touching on the land matter, and placed it in the hands of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which was appointed for the purpose of dealing with the matter. The leprosy memorial deals with the subject at large and bears the signatures of C. M. Cooke, vice-president, and J. G. Spencer, secretary, of the Chamber; F. W. Macfarlane and W. W. Harris, president and secretary of the Merchants' Association; A. Gartley and J. H. Craig, president and secretary of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, and Clarence L. Crabbe, chairman of the Republican Central Committee. The land memorial has the names attached of the officers of the three organizations which lead on the other memorial, only. The papers are as follows:

To the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, House of Representatives, United States Congress.  
Sir: The undersigned Memorialists of Hawaii respectfully represent:

That the suggestion that the management, control and expense of the Leprosy Settlement on the Island of Molokai be by law transferred from the Territorial Government to the Government of the United States, and that the Settlement be declared and set apart for a leprosaria for the protection and subsistence of lepers from the Territory of Hawaii and from the mainland of the United States, meets with their earnest protest.

Leprosy was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands from a foreign country, and owing to various conditions and circumstances was spread among the native population until it became a matter of great national concern. In the year 1864 a law was enacted by the Hawaiian Legislature for the segregation and treatment of lepers, since which time over six thousand persons have been taken to the Settlement at Molokai and cared for at public expense.

Of the one thousand and ten thus confined on the first day of January, 1901, there were:

Hawaiians . . . . .	950
Chinese . . . . .	34
Whites . . . . .	9
Other nationalities . . . . .	17

The task of dealing with this national calamity, of the care and treatment of the afflicted, has taxed the powers of the local government and the skill of physicians. The problem presented was a very serious one, and the more so because of the natural objection of people to being separated from their friends, husbands from wives, and parents from children, and there were raised questions which at times threatened the authority of the Government; but wise and thoughtful consideration for the wants of these unfortunate people has enabled the law to be thus far carried out.

At the Settlement cottages have been provided for the sick, the home life has been maintained as far as possible, all the wants of the inmates being supplied by the Government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons live there in peace and harmony.

It would be a great wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the Settlement to have people from foreign countries, unacquainted with them, their language, habits, traditions and sympathies, forced upon them, and, perhaps, in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturb-

ing element in that peaceful community.

And to send lepers from the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to those thus sent. To the great majority of the people of the United States these islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs, ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous, but especially with leprosy, a disease which in so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself and needing the assistance of others, and with the depression and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case.

But what could a person from New England or Louisiana or the Northwest do, if brought so far from home and friends and associations, and forced into these strange environments and so hopelessly and completely buried?

It is hard to believe that the proposition can seriously be considered by intelligent and responsible persons. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory to care for its own sick and helpless, and what right has even the Federal Government to force upon one community those afflicted with a loathsome disease?

Each State can provide a place for its lepers and care for them in the country and under the surroundings with which they are familiar, where they can communicate with and receive the sympathy of their friends and those dear to them.

The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii, is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well, and provided so intelligently for the afflicted ones, and solved the difficulty so wisely, that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Why cannot each State make provision for its own, taking lessons and profiting by, if necessary, the experience and example of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties?

Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands, leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties and has taxed the powers of the Government and the skill of physicians. To have new and additional obligations and burdens added at this stage, in the manner proposed, we submit would be a grievous wrong.

If it were a fact that lepers could be cured only at Molokai a very different question would arise; but it must be conceded that it is not necessary for any purpose to send them to Hawaii from the Mainland, for every community there can easily segregate its lepers and thoroughly protect its own people from danger. To bring them here would not be a matter of necessity but only a mere matter of convenience to communities on the mainland.

We submit, further, that it would be unfair, that the United States, sovereign though they be, should saddle upon any one community the inevitable opprobrium that would follow the selection of the Island of Molokai for a leprosarium of the nation; it has no right to brand a fair and beautiful and peaceful country with the name of the

"Leprosy Islands" or the "Leprosy Reservation," or the "Plague Spot of the Pacific." These islands are not generally known by their respective names; people generally have no knowledge of any part save Honolulu, and, perhaps, the "volcano," the only names that come within their general hearing. It would not be simply the "Island of Molokai," but rather "The Islands" that would be connected in nearly every mind with the loathsome name and disease of leprosy, and what would be the direct and unjust result?

No longer would tourists and travelers, generally, seek this place, and the benefits now brought by their coming would be lost; no longer would the products and merchandise exported from here be received on an equality with that of other states and countries, and the now fair and prosperous outlook of this new Territory would be darkened, and the grossest injustice perpetrated upon its people, who have only within a few years past applied for admission into the United States, believing in its bounty, munificence and justice.

At what instance was this idea or proposition raised? Not because of a universal cry and clamor of the people of the United States, for there is no such call. The good or safety of the nation does not require it; the benefit to the great mainland would be infinitesimal. On the other hand there is not one person in the islands who has their good at heart, who could give even a reluctant assent to such a plan.

Dated Honolulu, January, 1903.

The extension of the United States general land laws to the Territory of Hawaii appear to your memorialists inadvisable for the following reasons, which, though stated as briefly as possible, will be found to be substantiated by the published articles and opinions of those who have had long experience and have been directly connected with land matters in this Territory.

The existing Hawaiian land laws were enacted under a full and complete understanding of all the peculiar conditions of the country, and under the leadership of men anxious for the up-building of homes and small holdings. They were adapted to a country presenting enormous differences in contour of lands, accessibility and value.

They were modeled largely after the laws of New Zealand, than which, no country has shown a more ardent adherence to the cause of the small land owner, and were intended to conserve and make best use of the remaining public domain, which, though nominally large, was, on account of the immense amount of barren, waste and inaccessible land, small for the purposes for which the law was intended.

They made stringent provisions for cultivation and residence in order that the lands should not be acquired by speculators and the purposes of the law defeated, and by special terms provided a class of inalienable holdings, intended primarily to protect the native Hawaiian from his own imprudence.

The framers of these laws recognized the value and necessity of a lease system under proper restrictions, which has proven to have been not only a needed source of revenue to the

(Continued on Page 6.)

### WE ARE MARCHING ON.

It is strange, yet true, that most of the diseases of middle age and advanced life are efforts on the part of the system to purify the blood. Yet because of the feebleness of the liver kidneys and bowels these well-meant efforts are often in vain and lives come to an end which might have been prolonged for many pleasant years. There was, formerly, no remedy which could be depended upon to prevent or overcome this condition. But within the past decade we have been making progress. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The old notions and moss-covered superstitions must fall before new facts and new discoveries. Nothing thus far known to medical science is so effective in purifying the blood through its action on the excretory functions of the body, as

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